NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

OUR NORTHERN FRONTIER DEFNCES.

Preparations of Governor Seymonr to Repel Rebel Ruids from Canade,

The following important order has been baued by Gov-

rnor Seymour with regard to the frontier detence

pairol the borders of the State:-

which be assumes command, and is making details

STATE OF NEW YORK, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, August 12, 1864.

To Brigadier Ceneral John A. GREEN, Commanding Twenty-fourth brigade National Guard, Syraquee

deserters and other evil disposed persons are gathered in

ces, and that there is danger that they may

west line of the State of Vermont, is placed under your military charge. This will embrace the counties of

lin and Clinton, and this order will continue in force, un-

embraced in the above counties shall respectively report

liest information and as will, in your judgment, bes ena

naintain a patrol at any point, you will make such de-

tails from the organized regiments of the National Guard in your brigade, or from the district patrolled, as may be

required for that purpose, reporting your action in the

sistence, should any become necessary, will be made by you, pursuant to instructions from the Adjutant General, who will issue such other and further orders in the pre-

SHERMAN.

Sherman had been engaged on the 9th lust, shelling the city of Atlanta from all parts of his line, and that the

Union right rested near East Point. If that place has

been occupied the railroad communication is thereby cut off between Atlanta and the South, at the junction of the railroads leading to Montgomery via West Point and Macon, and renders further raids along those lines per-

Rebel Accounts of Affairs at Atlanta.

Rebel Accounts of Assats at Adams.

If from the Richmond Examiner, August 12.

Up to Thuraday night nothing of interest hid occurred before Atlants. Major General Bates received a disabwound in the leg. The enemy is massing on our right and endeavoring to extend his lines in the direction of the Westorn Railroad.

A few shots were fired at the city yesterday (9th). Brisk sholing commenced at 11 o'clock last highs and continued four hours. No personal casualties are reported.

fectly unnecessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSIAH T. MILLER, inspector General.

mises as the exigency of the service may require.

by marauders. If it shall become necessary

the vigilance of the Canadian authorities

towns, the northern boundary of the State,

STRACORR, N. Y., August 14, 1864.

FARRAGUT.

Details of the Passage by Our Fleet of Ports Morgan and Gaines.

The Rebel Forts Silenced by the Fire of Our Wooden Vessels.

Daring Dash and Brilliant Victory.

The Naval Engagement in Mobile Bay.

Desperate Resistance of the Rebels.

Triumph of Our Wooden Vessels Over Rebel Iron-Clads.

The Eriesson Monitor Iron-Clad Tosumseh Sunk by a Torpedo.

The Screw Sloop Oneida Seriously Injured by a Ram.

The Rebel Gunboat Selma Attempts to Escape, but is Captured by the Metacomet.

MORRIBLE SLAUGHTER ON BOARD OF HER

The Bartford and Monongahela Ram the Tennessee.

The Iron-Clad Ram Tennessee Forced to Surrender to Wooden Ships.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN LOSES A LEG.

Fort Gaines Surrendered, Fort Powell Blown Up,

By the arrival of the United States mail steamer Cre in Thompson, at this port yesterday we have astaiment of the giorious news from Admi el Parregul's victorious equatron. The reports furnished by our own correspondents, as well as those from other mearons, are full of the mot intense interest; and this intest achievement of the "Old Salamander" will place

coed on this occasion have only their counterpart in his the maserable Ericeson Monitors was blown up by a tor

bears or wonderful machines, not only allenced two heavy forts, but actually broke up and captured an entire pros-clad flotilla opposed to them, and enbequently at 'latest accounts it would not be long before the vio

The attack commenced on the morning of the 5th inst and before atternoon be had gained a foothold in Mobile bay which cannot by any means be wrested from him.

Mr. Henry Thompson's Despatch. dmiral Farragut has again fought and won. Mobil

About eight o'cook this morning the attack com senood, the irou-clads Tecumen, Manhattan, Winneba-ge and Chicksnaw leading, closely followed by the wooden vessels Hurtford, Monongahela, Tennessee, Metacomet. Cherida, Lunca, &c., eighteen in all, lashed two and two, in the same manner as when the Port Hudson batterles were passed. The Brooklyn was the first following the Monitors and the Hartford (flagship) second. The Richmond, Lackawanna, Ossipse, Monongabela, Ossida, Galesa, Port Reyal, Metacomet, Octorara, Seminole and itasca

When the fleet was fairly under way the line hear directly for Fort Morgan, the enemy opening a terrific are from Forts Morgan and Gaines, and assisted by the sois at the entrance of the bay.

Our only reply to the enemy from this range was the retis, stationed at the bows of the vessels; but when the foot passed they opened a terrible fire, the cannon rat oling in volleys similar to an infantry fire of mucketry, driving the gunners from their gans and silencing both

As soon as the bay was reached the rebel ram Tenne me gunboat Selma and three others attacked the fleet with them the Monitor Tocumesh struck a torpedo, which fairly blew her, or rather lifted her, out of the water, she desconded and desappeared. Nearly all of picked up by a boat from the Metacomet while the fight was roing on. The fighting was terrific for a time but it was soon evident that we had the best of the action, shough the smoke rendered the engagement very in

As the Tennessee and other rebel vessels were engaging the ficet several of the smaller yessels passed them when the Tennessee would attempt to run them down the Oneida was cut to the water's edge by her formidable shoal water. This vessel also received a shot is her

The rebel gunboat Solma attempted to leave the flee pered the movement and hastened after ber. When the former saw that escape was impossible she surrendered o Captain Jarrett, of the Metacomet. The rebel vessel in Metacomet, in attenually to ram the Tennersee.

had lest fearfully in killed, and wounded, and when her decks were reached the dead and dying lay around, while her scuppers ran with blood. Her Commander, Liouten-ant Comatock, formerly of the United States Navy, was lying dead horses the breech of a gun, with his bowels tern out. He was evidently in the act of sighting the

Powell, and out of range of the gues of Fort Morgan.

The Tennessee buildy steamed in the direction of our

the wooden vesseis, without paying attention to the Mobitors, except to keep out of their way; but they per severed in following her and cutting her off, when her whole attention was forced to be directed to them. The fighting did set last long between them, however; for the fingship and the Monogahela steamed in the direction of the leanessee, the Monongahela striking her amidahips with her terrible prow, causing the huge rebel monster to reel like a drunken mau.

Pierre Giraud led the party who bo

during the action. His life is despaired of. Captain Giraud, the former commander of the United States assumer Tennessee, now commands the captured ram of that name.

Our loss in this action is about two bundred and fifty.

We have captured nearly three hundred prisoners A portion of our fleet are operating on Fort Gaines. CATED CAPTURE OF FORT GAINES AND DESTRUC PORT POWELL

We have received news of the capture of Fort Gal and the destruction of Fort Powell. breesion of Fort Powell, and a bright light was seen in

The despatch boat is known to have taken forty men o the United States sloop-of-war Vincennes (which drew too much water to enter Grant's Pass) and placed them on board the United States steamer Stockdais, which started to go through Grant's Pass; but whether she red after the explosion in the direction of Fort Powell

The outbuildings of the latter are said to have fired by the rebels previous to their evacuation of the fort, and that the land forces, under command of Major Seneral Gordon Granger, invested and compelled an uncon-

The army has also possession of Dauphine Island and

It was intended that the passing of the forts should take place yesterday morning, and orders were issued the day before by the Admiral for all to be in readiness; but the military failed to co-operate in time, and the attack

was postponed to this morning.

On Wednesday the Monitor Winnebago, Captain Stevens, sent a few shells into Fort Morgan, and yesterday steamed in front of Fort Gaines and fired several shots at the rebel steamer Natcher, which was lying teamer left in a hurry.

Lieutenant Commander Peters, of the Chickseaw, at th close of the action in the bay, steamed off in the direction of Fort Pewell, and discovered anchored, a few hundred feet from the fort, a barge filled with stone. The intention was to sink this and obstruct the changel. Passing in between the fort and the barge, the Chicka-saw made fast to her, supped the cable and towed the ob-struction off. During this time the fort fired only one

The Hartford (flagship) is probably injured more than any other vassel of the fleet, with the exception of the

for the rebet rem Tennessee. She had just struck the rem with her prow, and we turning round for the purpose of delivering a broadside, when the Metae was upon her before either vessel could change her course, and the side of the gatlant flagship was crushed in. The Harsford was also badly injured in the engage-

The Admirai's despatch boat, Philippi, was destroyed by fire to-day in sight of the first. The cause is un-She accompanied the Hartford to the rebel forts, but

that they escaped in their boats.

A large body of our soldiers marched in the direction of Fort Morgan, from Pensacola, for the purpose of head-ing off the garrison from escaping to Mobile and investing

The following is a synopsis of a letter from Admiral Farragut to Commodore Palmer, received in New Orleans

stance—
At an early bour on Friday, our fleet, tashed two and two, salled into the Pass, close up under the guns of Fort Morgan, poering in broadside after broadside of grape and crinister—thus driving the gunners of the fort from their pieces and leaving our vessels exposed only to the fire of Forts Gaines and Powell, which were, of course, less effective on account of distance. At the same time General Granger's land batteries enfladed Gaines and caused the evacuation and blowing up of Powell. In passing the forts the Oneida received a shot which temporarily disabled her machinery, but she was safely towed through the fire by her consort.

Our Monitor Tecumsen was one of the foremost. A torpede exploding beneath her bottom she sunk almost instantaneously, carrying down all her officers, only ten of her crew escaping. She was commanded by Captain Tunis A Craveo. Our loss on this vessel was about one hundred. The gunboats having passed the forts, and being out of their reach, were pursued by the formidable ram Tennessee and three iron clad gunboats—the Selma, Gaines and Morgan. Our vessels immediately attacked the ran and battered him so effectually that he surrendered in a few minutes by hanging out the while and Amiral Buchanau, the commander, lost a leg, and, with all his crew, are prisoners in our hands. There were only three killed on the Teonessee. She was but slightly damaged, and it is probable that Farragut has made her fit for action by this time. We also captured the Selma, of which Captain Murphy was the commander. Lieutenaut Prantiss, of the Monoganics field under the guns of Fort Morgan, for protection, one of them is aground, and forty killed and wounded. Our loss is two hundred and forty killed and wounded. The two remaining rebel gunboats field under the guns of Fort Morgan, for protection, one of them is aground, and The two remaining rebel gurboats fied under the guns of Fort Morgan, for protection; one of them is aground, and the Adminiral is confident that he can destroy them to day. He has not the slightest doubt of his ability to reduce the forts. But their capters will not give us command of the city, which is extensively fortified as Day river and elsewhere.

The Press Despatches.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1864 Intelligence was received at headquarters yesterday, aumouncing that the fleet under Admiral Farragot passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile bay at eight A. M.

The Monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a rebel torpedo. No other vessels were lost.

now a prisoner.

The land force, under Major General Gordon Granger. simultaneously with the passage of the forts by the ficel taking the water batteries in reverse and siteneing them

NEW ORLEASE, August 7, 1864. Later advices from Admiral Farragut's fleet may be

tummed up as follows:--Fort Powell was blown up by the rebels. (This was at rant's l'ass, at the opposite and of Dauphin Island from

Four Monitors went in first, followed by the steem was vessels Brooklyo, Hartford. Metacomet and others. The principal lighting was with the ram Tennessee, inside the

struck the Hartferd and stove in her side timbers. The

Harlford withgo North for repairs.

The robel gunboat Seima was sunk by the Meta-The gumboats Chickesaw and Winnebago chased two rebel gunboats—the Gaines and Morgan—into Navy Cove, and they are blockeded there without a chance of

Only ten persons are known to have survived the struction of the Monitor Teoumseh by the torpedo.

The despatch boat Philippi was burned at sea while
the fight was in progress.

Admiral Earragut will push right on for Mobile city.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

(From the New Orleans Times.)

Wist Gell' BLOCKADING SQUADROW,
OUT FORK MONOLA, August 3, 1864.

The fleet for the reduction of Mobilo, commanded by
Admiral Yearsqu's, and composed of the Winnebago,
Obickassaw, Manhattan and Trecumseh, of the Moditor
flees, and the Hartford (flagship), Brocklys, Oneda,
Itasca, Tennessee and Metacumet, of the wooden fleet,
will commence to morrow morning to pour their trea
hait into the rebet Fort Morgan.

The buil was opened this afternoon by the Monitor
Winnebago, who steamed definatly up to the fort and
threw in a shell or two logive the rebe a tasts of our
quality. She is a splendid apecumen of Monitor awal
architecture, and is as buoyant as a cork. On her your
correspondent is located, and we expect to be first into
the fight to morrow. Her officers are every one of them
gentlemen, and have afforced and will afford me every
opportunity to witness the fight.

Captain Thomas Stevens is well known as an officer
"check full of light," and be is ably seconded by Volunteer Lieutenant W. F. Stankland, Paymaster Giraro,
Chief Engineer Simon Shultes, First Assistant Engineer
John Purdy, Ensigns Morrissy, Murphy and Whitworth,
Acting Master Megatallin, and Robert Sherman, gunner.
To this inter gentlemen I am indebted for favors to be
remembered hereafter.

Or the fighting qualities of this noble vessel I shall
speak more fully at some future time. The guns in her
forward turret are worked by steam, and that they are
terrible in execution the robs will bear mis witness.

Or Boand Straamsup Wismanasco, August 4, 1864.

This morning opoced beautifully. Contrary to expectations, the land force under General Granger failing to cooperate, we did not attempt the reduction of the forts
to-day. But Captain Stevens, determined not to
be ballied of his share of the fight, steamed
up in front of Fort Gaines, and at half-past
eleven o'clock this morning threw his first
shell at the transport Natches, which was unloading
twops and ammunition at the landing in front of the
fort. You should ha

Ditting us.

Crawn.

Orders have just come on board for us to go into the fight to morrow. The from the quantity of fight in the captain and officers of the Winnebago, and of the first generally, I can saure you we shall see fun.

Everything now betokens success on our part, and before this reaches you Mobile, I am convinced, will have failen.

fallen.

WEDNESDAT, August 5, 1864.
The glory is ours. The victory is with us. I have only time to say that we have passed Fort Morgan and are anchered in the bay.
The rebel ram Tennesses is ours, and also one of their gunbosts. Bushasan, the rebel commoders, is wounded,

gunboats Buchasan, the rever commander.

The Moultor Tecumseh was run on a torpedo opposite the observations and sunk immediately. All but eighteen of her officers and crew went down with her. Captain Gravens, I believe, was her commander.

The Checkasaw is abelling Fort Powell. In the action to day we have lost about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

LETTER PROM AN OFFICER ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT

the fight:—

FRIDAY, August 7, 1864.

The fleet, consisting of the Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond, Lackawanna, Ossipeo, Monongabela, Oseida, Gelena, Port Royal, Melacomet, Octarora, Seminole, Itacca, and the Monitors Tecumseh, Mannatun, Chekasawand Winnebago, and the Admiral's steam barge Loyal, got under weigh at the auchorage off the estrance to Mobile Bay at sourise, the Monitors in advance and the wooden vessels going together in pairs, the flagship taking the lend. When within point blank range of Fort Morgan the vessels ahead were slowed down to enable the line to close up, and at this time the fort and rebei vessels opened fire on the fleet, which was returned from the one hundred pounder Parrotts placed on the bows of our vessels in the advance.

close up, and at this time the fort and rebei vessels possed fire on the fees, which was returned from the one hundred-pounder Parrotts placed on the bows of our vessels in the advance.

The Admiral watted until directly abreast of Fort Morgan, when he delivered a succession of broadsides from the time-inch guns of the Hartford with such precision and gailing effect that the rebeis were driven away from their guns, and the water battery and fort were silenced. At this time the Monitor engaged the rebei iron-clad ram Tenneasee, which was discovered lying in position to advance on our noble Admiral.

At this moment the Monitor Focusseh struck a torpedo, and was seen to rise and disappear beneath the water aimest instantly. The firing now became terrific, and the fleet, although steaming aboad at a full rate of speed, was completely enveloped in fame and smoke. The rebeirsm made soveral altempts to run our passing vessels down, but failed to do so, and in the midst of all this a boat was lowered from the Migracomet to pick up the survivors of our ill-fated Monitor, It was a bequitful and appalling sight to withest this beat rowing around on its sacred mission to rescue our drewning men, with its beautiful flag flowing to the breeze, and the missiles of death and destruction striking and riscohetting all around it. But the gallant officer (an ensign, whose name I forget) heedlessly kept on his way, and succeeded in rescuing the pilot, one of the officers, and three men, belonging to the Tecumseh.

With the exception of the Monitor our fleet had by this time succeeded in passing Fort Morgan, only to be subject to a galling, raking fire from the three robei gunboats—Seima, Morgan and Gaines

Our reasels, which were secured together in pairs, were now cast off, and the engagement became general, which in a short time resulted in driving the ram and two gueboats under the guns of Fort Morgan, only to be subject to a galling, raking fire from the three robei gunboats—Seima, Morgan and Gaines

Our reasels, which were sec

A fight or some minutes essued, when admiral Farragut, anxious to close the seggement in a summary manoer, started toward the Tennessee at full speed; at the same time Captain Strong, in the Henongabela struck the Tennessee annichties, and withdraw in time to give room to our Admiral to grapple his antagonist. Buchaman. When the smoke cleared away from the two vesicles a white flag was sees to wave from the two vesicles a white flag was sees to wave from the Tennessee's pitot home, in token of submission, and Captain Joraud, who want in as a volunteer on the usappee as a representative of Admiral Farragut, received the sword of Admiral Buchanan, and that terrible engine of destruction was ourn, although gained at a great loss of life.

Our loss in this light is about two hundred and forty wounded, including the brave Captain Craven, of the Monitor, and one hundred of his crew, who went down with him. Admiral Buchanau, of the Tennessee, was shot through the leg, below the knee, and the leg will have to be amputated.

Fort Prewell, in Grant's Pass, was blown up lest night after dark, and Fort Gaines will soon follow. The robot gunboata, which sought protection under the gans of Morgan, will be destroyed or captured by our Menters to-day, and the legestiment and capture of Morgan must follow.

We have, by this great victory, effectually closed the

the swho love liberty.

[From the New Orleads Picayune, August 7.]

We are indebted to the courtery of an officer of the navy, who witcessed the naval engagement in Mobile Bay on Friday last, for the following interesting particulars:

lars:—
Selven seven and eight o'clock on that morning, the feel movel in the following order.—Four Monitors and fear the worden vessels, the Tecomsob leading the former and the first tract (lighthyre Admirst Parragit) the Ltd., advanded the alouttors were the Tecomsob, is in then, whitehap and Chicksaw, The wooden vessels followed in pairs.

The rebel ram, the Tenne-see, and gusboats Felma, Morgan and Games were lying to wait under the guns of Port Morgan, ready to attack the federal fleet as it approached; it opened upon them with grape and considerate the Bufford and other vessels—with such severity that nothing could withstand the forca of the territe attack. The gunners of Fort Morgan, in the mismitime, were criven from their guns, so florous was the flue from the federal fleet.

The Tacumech, in passing the forts, was blown up by the explosion of a torpedo. The caprain and all on board, with the exception of ten, sank with her. The Confederate ram Tennessee, after first attacking the fleet as it advanced, seemed to return for shelter under the guns of bort Morgan; but, after the fleet had proceeded some distance up the bay, stood towards them as if to give battle, whereupon the Hartford, the Monitors and the wooden vessels of the fleet stood for her and a most ferrible eagagement commenced. The Tennessee was rammed by the Hartford, the Lackawanna and the Monogabela, the Lackawanna striking her under full head way and all the vessels delivering a heavy fire at the same instant. The Manhattan, meantime, put one solid filteen inch shot at her, which penetrated her armor through and through and kidged on the opposite side.

Admiral Farragut, during the engagement, was stationed in the maintop, where he had lashed himself in case he should receive a wound, communicating his orders below through speaking tubes. After a most determined and pallant engagement the Tennessee showed a white flag and a token of surrender. An officer of the tederal fleet them boarded the Tennessee and demanded the sword of admiral Bucpanan, when that officer surrendered, and it was taken on board the flagship. The Confederate Admiral Bucpanan, when this officer surrendered, and it was taken of board severely; and will probably have to suffer the surpreduced and the course of vesterday.

The four elevate gunboat Selvas, in the meanwhile, retreated up the bay, and was follow

Details From Other Remrees.

[From the New Orleans Era.]

The Union fleet passed the forts in the following order:—First came the four Monitors, two of them the same which recently lay in front of New Cricans; then come which recently lay in front of New Cricans; then come the Brocklyn, with a steamer lashed to her side—the side farthest removed from the enemy; following her came the flag-ship Heriford, with the Metecomet lashed to her. In what order the others followed we have not yet ascertained.

The noble old ship-of-war Hartford had, of course, to perform some deed of more than common daring—some hing different from the gallast exploits of her consorts.

When it came to her turn to run the flery gauntlet Admiral Farragut directed hor to be sicered in as close to Fort Morgan as the depth of water would permit; and as the shore at this point is very abrupt very short range was thus obtained.

The battle tried vessel moved steadily down towards the rebols and received the first fire without injury, when her heavy broadsides were opened upon the fort. Grape and canister were literally rained upon the enemy, at once stopping all work at his guns and causing the artillerymen to seek safety in ignormines flight. So flerce and well suntained were the flartford's broadsides that the rebel fire was nullified, and all the damage that vesset received was in the subsequent fight in the bay, of which more hereafter.

The position chosen by the Admiral, and which he maintained throughout the contest, was a novel but most commanding one. Desiring at ooce to overlook the enemy and watch the movements of he seem fleets, and an and the maintained throughout the contest, was a novel but most commanding one. Desiring at ooce to overlook the enemy and watch the movements of he seem fleets, and an and the seed to the maintained fleets.

A spetking trumpet was run down to the deck, and an officer was stationed at the lower end to receive the Admiral's orders and pass them to the person wasse duty it was to see them executed. This proved to be a most admirable arrangement, and we may expect ere long for the commanders of fleets to have comfortable quarters built for themselves on the top of the masts of their flagships.

Elevated as was the station of the Admiral, the Fleet Pilot rival ed him, for he, too, was far up in the rigging, and from his high position semmunicated his orders to his subordinates.

and from his high position communicates, and orders abordinates.

The great rebel iron clad ram Tunnesses, which the rebels have so othes boasted could, and would if opportunity presented, sink the whole reders if eet, has had a trial, fought well, but has ferced to accoumb to superior skill and provess. After the fiest had passed the forts, all the vessels made direct for the Tennessee and completely surrounded her. Then followed the flercest part of the combat. Ship after ship was driven against the iron sides of their formidable adversary, and broadside after broadside poured in upon her, until she was overnowered, and the bastard stars and bars gave place to the glorious flag of the iroe.

BOW THE HARTFORD WAS BUILDED.

feed.

The Hartford took a leading part in the struggle with the Tennessee, and it was while manceuvering to injure her enemy that the accident occurred which we are about to relate.

With a full head of steam on the Hartford rushed down

it proved to be the Me'acomet, which had the exact it proved to be the Me'acomet, which had the exact It proved to be the Me'acomet, which had the exact range of the ram, but the Hartford had swung across her path, and the smoke which enveloped the combatants was so dense that, until the moment before they collided, the unfortunate position of the Hartford was not discovered. As soon as the latter was discorned, the engines of the Metacomet were stopped and reversed, but will the momentum was sufficient to crush in the side timbers of the Hartford.

This accident will compel the Hartford to go North for repairs. Admiral Farragut is said to be exceedingly grieved at this mistertune—that is, as much grieved as a man who has won a great victory can be.

Very severe.

RELOW EXPERIATIONE.

Our highest naval authorities are greatly surprised at the small loss inflicted upon the Union fleet. Admiral Farragut, it is said, fully expected to lose haif a dozen of his vessels: but as it is the ram Tecumesh is the only one that can be called lost. We surely have prize vessels sufficient to offset this.

officer in the rebel navy not survive, a chance to their their regards for the pirate Semmes will be opened to the rebel authorities.

We are sorry to record the loss of the despatch steamer Philippe, Capt. Secvers. She burned in sight of the ficet, but the affair is as yet enveloped in mystery. The Philippe was a beautifully finished, sharp prowed, light draught steamer, built expressly for speed, and for so me time just has been suppleyed as Admiral Farragut's desirable heat.

draught steamer, built supressly for speed, and to so time must has been simpleyed as Admiral Farragut's despatch boat.

She accompanied the Hartford until within range of the schel works, but when firing began she was ordered away After getting some distance out fasmes were observed to burst suddenly from her, and it is supposed she was totally destroyed. The fate of Capt. Seevers, and the other officers and men of the Phillippe, is unknown, but it is thought that they took to the boats and patied to some of the blockading squadron in Mississappi Sound, a distance of nearly thirty mides. The destruction of this vessel is a revere loss, as she was extremely useful to our naval commanders.

fleet off Mobile for New Orleans, Admiral Farragut had sustained a loss of two hundred and forty-nine killed and

The ollowing is a list of some of the killed on board the dagship Hartford, August 6, 1864.

John C. Scott, ordinary seaman.
Thomas Stanton, seaman.
James Alexarder, landsman.
Henry Clark, first clars boy.
Wm. E. Andrews, captain of afterguard.
Wm. Smith, landsman.
Frederick Monsell, landsman.
Thomas Wildes, landsman.
George Stillwell, nurse.
David Morrow, quarter gunner.
Peter Dancan, coalheaver.
Andrew E. Smith, coalheaver.
Francis Campbell, second class freman.
George Walker, landsman, and two others, and twelve rounded.

CASUALTERS ON BOARD THE MONONGABELA.

Lieutenant Prentiss lost both legs. CASUALITES ON B AND THE ONFIDA. Commander Muliany lost one arm.

The guaboat Oneida was struck by a shell from the ram Iremsee. It passed through the Oreida's boiler, scattering hot water and scalding thirty of her men, some

CASUALTIES ON THE TECUMSEH.

Commander P. A. Craven and all bands, except ten or sighteen—accounts conflicting.

The Tecumseh was one of Mr. Ericason's improved Moniter batteries, and was built by Secor & Co., under City. She was launched on the 12th of September, 1863 Gregory, daughter in law of Admiral Gregory, U. S. N and was put in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 25th of April, 1864, and arrived at Hampton Roads the James river, with Acting Rear Admiral Lee, she was sent to Mobile for Admiral Farragut. Her career from any more Monitor disasters !

Fatreme length over armor, 235 feet; length of hull pro per, 190 leet; extreme beam over armor, 46 feet; bean

The following was the list of officers of the iron-clad

Commander—T. A. M. Craven.

Licutestant—J. W. Kelly.

Acting Assistant Su gama. er—George Work.

Acting Maser—harles F. Langley.

Funigns—F. H. de Estamanville, G. Cottrell.

Engineers—Colef. John Parron; First Assistants, Chas.

conington, W. L. Penell; Third Assistants, F. Scott, W. Kay. D. Kay. Clerk to Captain—Isalah Conley.

U. S. N., late Commander of the Teeumsel.

service of the United States as a midshipman on the 2d of February, 1820. He was born in New Hampehire. and was appointed from New York State, of which he was a citizen. In 1830 he was ordered to the stoop of remained in her until 1833, when he was granted a leave of war St. Louis, under Master Commandant Thomas M Newell, on the West India station. He returned from her during the close of that year.
On the 3d of July, 1835, he was warranted as a passed

ordered to duty in connection with the surveying of our sonst. His aptitude for this kind of work induced the At an extra session of Congress in 1841, he was promoted to be a Lieutenant, his commission bearing date Septem the eloop-of-war Palmeuth, of the Home squadron. He was attached to this vessel until 1843, when he was or dered to the receiving ship North Carolina, at New was ordered to the storeship Lexington. He was re lieved from her in January, 1844, and granted a furiough In 1847 ne was ordered to the sloop-of-war Dale, Com-mander W. W. McKean, of the Pacido squadron. He made a full cruise in her and left her in August, 1849, and waited orders, until ordered to the Coast Survey in 1850 and 1851, where he remained until 1858, when he was ordered to the command of the Atrato Expedi-tion, whose duty it was to explore and verify the surof Daria n, to connect the waters of the Pacific and Atlan tie by the Atrato and Turando rivers. In 1869 we find Corwin. He left the Coast Survey in June, 1859, and Home squadron, under Flag Officer W. J. McCluny, his station being off the coast of Cuba, to intercept slave

these services, the Board, by a re-olniten, have requested me to convey to you its acknowledgment and thanks; and in doing so, permit me to add that you have their best wishes for success and advancement to your profes ion and in the service of your constry at this trying hour, and that they will refer your constry at this trying hour, and that they will refer your constry at this trying hour, and that they will refer your construction of the service of your construction.

Captain T. Augustus Carvets, United States Navy.

Commander Craves received his present commission April 24, 1861, and in September, 1861, be left the Crusader and took command of the new acrew sloop Tuscarora, which was desputched across the Atlantic to cruise for rebet pirates. He returned in July, 1863, after performing much valuable service for the Union abroad. Early this year he was ordered to the command of the Erlosson battery Tecumneh and sailed in her for Hampton Roads to join Acting Rear Admiral Lee's James river fieldlia. He was among the first to reach City Point; and after a somewhat lengthened sky in the James river, he was ordered to join Admiral Farragut, and in the passage of the Mobile forts his vessel was blown up by a torpedo and he perished in a most horrible manner, no doubt having been drowned in the plot house. He was an officer of rare merit, and a great favorite. Socially, he was genial and sfable and won friende in all classes. No one knew him but to love him. He was full of inventive gening, and was apt and quick in anything he undertook. He was opposed to the Monitor system in all its details, yet he would not request any other command, feeting, as he did, that they were unasfe under almost any circumstance. Commander Craveu will be a great loss to our navy, and one not easily repeired. He leaves a very interesting family behind him to mourn his loss. Wherever he was known his loss will be felt. He stood number three on the list of commanders, and has served his country faithfully for over thirty six years. nearl

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Official Report of the Naval Battle in Mobile Bay. The Richmond Examiner of the 12th has the follow

Monile, August 9, 1864.

The enemy steamed in through the main entrance with four Monitors and about sixteen heavy vessels of war. The Tecumesh, Commander T. A. M. Craven, was sank with nearly all her crew; and also another gunbont, the Philippi, which I subsequently burned.

The Richmend, Hartford and Brooklyn, in line of battle, followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed by Yort Morgan under full headway, when they were encountered by the Tennessee, the Morgan, the Gaines, and the Selms.

Selms.

The Tennessees and other vessels steamed in close range of the advancing force and noured a heavy fire into the leading ships. After a desperate struggle between the fleets the Gaines retired to Fort Morgan manking condition. The Serms, cut off, surrendered, and the Morgan escaled to Fort Morgan.

The tennessee, so far minipured, steamed toward the whole first, and after an obstinate light surrendered, her rudder disabled, her smokestack carried away, and, as we suppose, her crew in an exhausted and smothering condition.

condition

On the Tennessee Admiral Buchanan was severely wounded by a spinoter in the leg. Two were killed and several wounded among her drew. On the Gaines two wounded. On the Morgan one was wounded. On the Seima eight were killed, including the executive officer, Lieutenant J. H. Comstock, and seven were wounded.

were wounded.

The enemy suffered severely, and requested permis alon to bury his dead.

Respectfully, &c. G. W. HARRISON. G. W. HARRISON,

The Reaminer also given a list of the twenty eight Union yessels engaged, having two hundred and tweive gups, with the four Confederates having thirty-two NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

solute dearth of news, has been very quiet. A thunder shower this afternoon cooled the atmosphere somewhat; the churches was rather silm, the heat preventing the usual attention to their religious interests by people

THE SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS LOAM. The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan reported to the Treasury Department yesterday amounted to \$1,028,500. The aggregate amount to date in \$13,067,750.

THE SECOND NEW YORK CAVALRY. rist light) is here, en route for New York, for the purpose of recruiting. No regiment in the service has a more brilliant record than this, or is more admired in the Duffe and Davies-have been app

Four hundred thousand dollars have been paid to ast term of two months. This is the largest payment that has been made in these hospitals during the war.

SENT TO THE DRY TORTUGAS. Burnham, Company B, Fiftieth New York Engl neers; Joses Sheres, Twentieth New York State Mintia; and W. J. Evans, Fourteenth New York State Militia, were sent from here yesterday to the Dry Tortugas, in THE NON-BETABLISHMENT OF IDENTITY BY PENSION

Great complaint is made by the several departments particularly at the Pension Bureau, of the failure on the remain there until the claimants present more satisfac counts of relatives killed in the service, this subject le that their fallure to accomplish their object in this respect is attributable solely to the Incompletences of

The guerillas made their appearance again at Anandale yesterday, killing a sergeant of the Sixteenth New York

THE CROPS ON THE ARLINGTON ESTATE. An immense force of coutrabands is employed securing under the superintendence of Colonel Green, Chief Quartermaster of the Department. It is estimated that the exceed fifty thousand deliars.

News from Havana.

HATANA, August 10, 1864.
A new censor, Senor Carada, is to be appointed in place of Sepor Apolinar del Rato; and the Siglo has resumed

The Sigle refutes the recent falsehoods of the Diario de la Marina and the New York correspondent in regard to the war in the United States. The rector of the University here has resigned, and

Sepor Duran has been appointed bie successor. A fire in Matanzas on Saturday night destroyed Spring er's cooper shop. Loss beavy and uninsured. The heat continues oppressive. Though the yellow

fever is decreasing, there are many cases of typhoid

fever. The Congressional Committee in Maine. BANGOR, Me., August 14, 1864.

The Congressional Committee was joined at Bath by Hon. Signey Perham, ex-Governor Washburn, Collecte of Portland and H u. John A. Poor. They left Rockland at five P. M. and arrived at cloven P. M., where they were greeted by a salute of artillery and received by the hospitable chizens, who provided accommodations for the whole party at the hotels and private residences. To-morrow the party will visit Indisa Old Town, the

Personal Intelligence.

or General Q. A. Gillmore, who was seriously injured by his horse falling upon him while leading a column in pursuit of Breckieridge during the recent reid on Wathogton, has so far recovered as to be able to leave B ockyn to day for West Point, where he will remain until able to take the field again. It will yet be some time bef re General Gillmore oun enter upon active service, his injuries being of such a nature as to preclude a ra; recovery; otherwise the General is in executent health and